American Eer Merch



Telegraph.

VOL. I.-NO. 227.

WASHINGTON: MONDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 15, 1851.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON, (EXCEPT SUNDAY,) On 7th st., opposite Odd-Fellows' Hall, BY T. C. CONNOLLY, At Ten Cents a Week, or TWO CENTS A SINGLE COPY.

To subscribers served by the carriers, the paper will be furnished regularly for ten cents per week, payable weekly. 45 To mail subscribers, \$5 a year; \$2 50 for six months; \$1 25 for three months; 50 cents a month. No paper mailed unless paid for in advance, and discon-tinued when the term paid for expires.

CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING. ADVERTISERS will please endeavor to send in their favore efore 11 o'clock, if possible,

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Term commences March 4, 1851, and terminates March 4, 1853.

The First Session opens on Monday, December 1, 1851.

The Senate consists of two Senators from each State. Since the admission of California, there are thirty-one States, represented by sixty-two The Senators who held over from the 4th of last March were forty-one, viz: eighteen Whigs and twenty-three Democrats. Of the twenty-one new Senators, three are yet to be elected from the following States:

California-Legislature Democratic. Connecticut-Legislature to be chosen in April, 1852.

Tennessee-Legislature Whig. SENATORS HOLDING OVER AND ELECT. Whigs in talic; Democrats in roman—those marked F. S. are Free-soilers or Abolitionists; U., those elected as Union men; S. R., those elected as Southern or State Rights men.

George W. Jones -Augustus C. Dodge KRNTUCKY. Joseph R. Underwood Henry Clay 1853 John Bell - 1855 - 1855 James C. Jones - 1857 1853 Sam Houston - -1855 Thomas J. Rusk -MASSACHUSETTS. VIRGINIA.

**DUDIS - - - 1853 R. M. T. Hunter (S.R.) 1853

Summer (F.S.) - 1867 Jas. M. Mason (S.R.) - 1857

Henry S. Foote (U.) - 1853 Jefferson Davis (S.R.) 1857 Messrs. Foote and Davis, of Mississippi, have resigned. Of the members elect, and those holding over, thirty-four are Democrats, twenty-one are Whigs, and four Free-soilers. Of the Freesoilers, Hale and Seward were elected by a union of Whigs and Free-soilers; Sumner and Chase were elected by Democrats and Free-soilers combined. Dodge, (Democrat,) of Wis-consin; Fish, (Whig.) of New York; Foote, (Whig.) of Vermont; and Wade, (Whig.) of Ohio, are also put down by some as Free-soilers.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House consists of two hundred and thirty-three members and four Territorial delegates. These delegates, however, have no vote Annexed are the names of the MEMBERS ELECT.

1 John Bragg, (S. R.) 2 James Abercrombie 3 Samp. W. Harris, (S. R.) 4 William R. Smith 5 George S. Houston 6 W. R. W. Cobb R.) 7 Alex. White 1 Robt. W. Johnson, (S. R.) 3 C. F. Cleveland 4 O. S. Seymour 1 Charles Chapman 2 C. M. Ingersoll CALIFORNIA. 1 Edward C. Marshall 1 George R. Riddle 1 Edward C. Cabell 1 J W. Jackson, (S. R.)

2 James Johnson, (U.) 3 David J. Bailey, (S. R.) 4 Charles Murphy, (U.) 6 Junius Hillyer, (U.) 7 A. H. Stephens, (U.) 8 Robert Toombs, (U.) 6 Willis A. Gorman John G. Davis Daniel Mace Graham N. Fitch

LLINOIS.

5 Wm. A. Richardson William H. Bissell Willis Allen Orlando B. Ficklin Richard S. Moloney 1 Lincoln L. Clark 2 Bernhardt Henn

6 Addison White 7 Humphrey Marshall 8 John C. Breckinridge 9 J. C. Mason 10 R. H. Stanton LOUISIANA. R.) 3 Alex. G. Penn, (S. R.) 4 Isaac E. Morse (S. R.) 1 Louis St. Martin, (S. R.) 2 J. Aristide Landry

MAINS.
5 Ephraim K. Smart 6 Israel Washburn, jr. 7 Thomas J. D. Fulle

6 George T. Davis
7 John Z. Goodrich
8 Horace Mann, (F. S.)
9 Orin Fowler
10 Zeno Scudder 1 William Appleton
2 Robt. Rantoul, jr., (F.S.)
3 James H. Duncan
4 B. Thompson
5 Charles Allen, (F.S.)

MARTIAND.
4 Thomas Y. Welsh
5 Alexander Evans
6 Joseph S. Cottman 1 Richard I. Bowie 2 Wm. T. Hamilton 3 Edward Hammon 3 James I. Conger

4 Willard P. Hall 5 John S. Phelps

4 Harry Hibbard

YORK.
18 Preston King (F.S.)
19 Willard Ives
20 Timothy Jonkins
21 William W. Snow
22 Henry Bennett
23 Leander Baboock
24 Daniel T. Jones
25 Thomas Y. How, jr.
26 H. S. Walbridge
27 William A. Sackett
28 Ab. M. Schermerhorn
29 Jedediah Hosford
30 Realben Roble
31 Frestrick S. Markin
32 S. G. Haven
33 Aug. P. Hascall
34 Lorenzo Burrows

JERSEY. 1 John G. Floyd 2 Obadiah Bowne 2 Emanuel B. Hart 4 J. H. Hobart Haw George Briggs James Brooks Abraham P. Stevens Gilbert Dean William Murray

1 Nathan D. Stratton 2 Charles Skelton 3 Isaac Wildrick 1 T.L. Clingman, (S.R.)
2 Joseph P. Caldwell
3 Alfred Dockery
4 James T. Morchead
5 A. W. Vensble, (S.R.)

110.

12 John Welsh
13 James M. Gaylord
14 Alexander Harper
16 William W. Hunter
16 John Johnson
17 Joseph Cable
18 David K. Cartter
19 Eben Newton, (F. S.)
20 J. R. Giddings, (F. S.)
21 N. S. Townshend

1 Thomas B. Florence
2 Joseph R. Chandler
3 Henry D. Moore
4 John Robbins, jr.
5 John McNair
6 Thomas Ross
7 John A. Morrison 9 J. Glancy Jones 10 Milo M. Dimmick 11 Henry M. Fuller 12 Galusha A. Grow (F. S.)

PENNSYLVANIA.

15 James Gamble
ler 14 T. M. Bibighaus
15 William H. Kurts
16 J. X. McLanahan
17 Andrew Parker
18 John L. Dawson
19 Joseph H. Kuhns
20 John Allison
21 Thomas M. Howe
22 John W. Howe (F. S.)
23 Carleton B. Curtis
S.) 24 Alfred Gillmore
ODE ISLAND.
2 Benjamin H.

1 George G. King Daniel Wallace, (S. R.) 5 Arm 5 Armistead Burt, (S. R.) 5 William Aiken, (S. R.) 6 William Aiken, (S. R.) 7 Wm. F. Colcock, (S. R.) 2 James L. Orr, (S. R.) 3 J. A. Woodward, (S. R.) 4 John McQueen, (S. R.)

TENNESSEE.
7 Meredith P. Gentry
8 William Cullom
9 Isham G. Harris
10 Fred. P. Stanton
11 Christopher H. Willi 1 Andrew Johnson 2 Albert G. Walkins 3 G. W. Churchwell 4 John H. Savnge 5 George W. Jones 6 Wm. H. Polk

1 Richardson Scurry, (U.) 2 Volney E. Howard, (U.) *John M. Bernhisel, (U.)

1 John S. Millson, (S. R.) 9 James F. Strother
2 R. Kidder Meade, (S. R.) 10 Charles J. Fuulkner
3 Thos. H. Averett, (S. R.) 11 John Letcher, (U.)
4 Thos. S. Bocock, (S. R.) 12 H. Edmondson, (U.)
5 Paulus Powell, (S. R.) 13 F. B. McMullen, (U.)
6 John S. Caskie, (S. R.) 14 J.M. H. Beale, (U.)
7 Thomas H. Bayiy, (U.) 15 Geo. W. Thompson, (I.)
8 A. R. Holladay, (S. R.)

3 James D. Doty, (F. S.) *Delegates from the Territories

RECAPITULATION BY FIGURES. ~1850-'51.~ Whig. Dem. Whig. -1848. Alabama

143 115 118 Total thus far - - 90 Democratic majority thus far -Democratic majority in 1849 -

Democratic gain - -A majority of the House is Southern rights men (21 Democrats and 1 Whig)

THE PRESIDENTIAL ASPECT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. With regard to the vote by States, which only occurs in case the Presidential election is referred to the House of Representatives, the folowing is the result thus far:

Whig States-7. Democratic States-20. Delawaro, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania South Carolina, Divided-4. Kentucky, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island. Texas, Tennessee, Virginia, Wisconsin,

STIMSON & CO.'S

New York, New Orleans, and Mobile Express, CONNECTING with the swiftest and most responsible expresses between the principal towns in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Lower Canada, New York State, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, the Western States generally, the Mississippi and Alabama river towns, and the prominent places in Georgia and the Carolinas.

gia and the Carolinas.

Our facilities are so extensive and perfect that we can secure the safe and speedy transportation of freight, trunks, packages, and valuable parcels, from one end of the country to the other, and between the most remote points.

From our many years' experience in the express busi-less, while connected with Mesers. Adams & Co., and our ness, while connected with Messra. Adams at Co., and our numerous advantages in other respects, (not the least of which is the confidence and patronage of the New Xork community,) we feel assured that we shall never cease to give the most entire satisfaction to our friends, the jewellers, bankers, and merchants generally.

We beg leave to call attention to our California Express rom New Orleans, and our Express between New Orleans Offices: St. Charles Hotel Building, New Orleans, and 19 Wall street, New York.

C. H. VAN PATTEN, M. D., Surgeon Dentist,
Office near Drown's Hotel, Pennsylvania avenue,
Charges New York and Philadelphia prices, and guaran
ties his work to be equal to any done in those cities. JOSEPH WIMSATT,

GROCERIES, WINES, TEAS, & LIQUORS, Orr. of Pennsylvania Avenue and Thirteenth street, may 26 Washington City, D. C. d 4 y SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

THE BIBLE DEPOSITORY, corner of E and 10th streets. [sep 1—tf] JAMES NOURSE. J. McNEALE LATHAM, Will practise in the several courts of the District of Columbia.

Office on 414 street, near First Presbyterian Church.

JNO. B. KIBBEY & CO.; Dealers in FINE GROCERIES, WINES, AND LIQUORS. No. 5, opposite Centre Market, WASHINGTON CITY. D. C.

GEORGE E. KIRK, House and Sign Painter, and Glazier,
South side Louisians avenue, between 6th and 7th street,
(Dwelling South F street, between 7th and 8th street
fisland,) is prepared to execute to order all descriptions of
work in his line.

J. A. KIRKPATRICK. MARBLE AND FREE-STONE CUTTER,

Estreet, between 13th and 14th, Washington City, D. C.

MARBLE MANTLES, Monuments, Tombs, Head and
Foot Stones, &c., constantly on hand, of the best
quality and workmanship. All kinds of Stone, for Building, &c. All kinds of work in his line faithfully executed
at the shortest notice.

ADDALLANDER PRINTERS' JOINER.

W. INGMAN, Cabinet-maker, Carpenter, and Printers' Furniture-maker, can be found by inquiring at NOELL & BOYD'S Venetian Blind Manufactory, Pennsylvania avenue, between 9th and 10th streets, south side.

JAMES W. SHEAHAN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

PRACTISES in the Courts of the District, and prose
cutes claims of every description before the severe
Executive Departments and before Congress.

AP Office and residence 21st street, two doors north

Old Wines, Liquors, Segars, Fresh Foreign Fruits, Comestibles, etc., FOR SALE BY JAMES T. LLOYD,
Pennsylvania avenue, 3 doors east of Fifteenth street.
may 17—1y

THE CHRISTIAN STATESMAN.

Devoted to African Colonization and Civilization, to Literature and General Intelligence.

THE undersigned propose to publish, in the City of title, and dedicated to a sound morality in Politics, to the Union of the States, to the cause of African Colonization and Civilization, and to all topics of a high and general interest to their country and mankind. They will endeavor to impress upon the People and Government of the United States and of the several States the importance of colonizing in Africa, with their own consent, the free people of color of this country, and such as may become free. They will communicate to the public all important information they may obtain regard to the Geography, Exploration, Resources, Commerce and Population of Africa; the state of the Slave Trade, and the measures best adapted for its suppression; and will enforce the duty of union among all Christian denominations in efforts to diffuse the knowledge of our Arts, liberty, and Christianity, among the barbarous people of that Continent.

They will aim to render the journal an instructive and useful Family Newspaper, and to secure for its columns, as the public favor shall enable them, contributions, literary and scientific, of decided merit.

THE CHRISTIAN STATEMENAN will be of the size of the Mome Journal or National Era, and exceed in size the Intelligencer or the Union of this city; and, with but few advertisements, will be nearly filled with matter designed to be of interest to its readers.

It will be printed with new type, on fine white paper, and, in mechanical execution, be equal to the best newspapers in the country. Devoted to African Colonization and Civilization

and, in mechanical execution, be equal to the best news-papers in the country.

TERMS.—The Christian Statesman will be two dollars a year, payable in advance.

Postmusters or others, who may be placed. year, payable in advance.

Postmasters or others, who may be pleased to act as voluntary agents, will be responsible to those who may pay over to them subscriptions; and to the order of such agents, or to any who may make remittances for the Christian Statesman, it will be supplied on the following terms.

Single copy for six months Three copies for one year Six copies for one year Twenty copies for one year Twenty copies for six months Twenty copies for six months

The first number of this paper may be expected to appear early in August, and it is desired that those who are disposed to further its great objects, by their patronage, should indicate their wishes before that time. Orders and communications, addressed (post paid) to Gurley & Goo-oe, will receive immediate attention.

loe, will receive immediate attention.

R. R. GURLEY,
D. R. GOODLOE.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, Washington, June 11, 1851.
At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, held on the 10th instant, the Secretary laid before the Committee the Prospectus of snewspaper, to be called the Christian Statesman, and to be devoted "to sound morality in Politice, to the Union of the States, to the cause of African Colonization and Civilithe States, to the cause of African Colonization and Civil zation, and to all topics of a high and general interest to their country—to be published in this city, by the Roy R. R. Gurley and D. R. Goodloe; after the reading of

Thich, it was Resolved, That we cordially and earnestly recommen the Christian Stateman to the patronage of the friends frican Colonization throughout the United States. June 16— W. McLAIN, Sec. Am, Col. Soc.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

WING to the late revolutions and counter-revolutions among the nations of Europe, which have followed each other in such quick succession, and of which "the end is not yet," the leading periodicals of Great Britain have become invested with a degree of interest hitherto unknown. They occupy a middle ground between the hasty, disjointed, and necessarily imperfect records of the newspapers, and the elaborate and ponderous treaties to be furnished by the historian at a future day. Whoever reads these periodicals obtains a correct and connected account of all the important political events of the Old World, as they occur, and learns the various conclusions drawn from them by the leading spirits of the age. The American publishers therefore deem it proper to call renewed attention to the works they publish, and the very low prices at which they are offered to subscribers. The following is their list, viz:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, THE KONFULHOR REVIEW, THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, and BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

The Westminster Review, and Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

In these periodicals are contained the views, moderately though clearly and firmly expressed, of the three greatest parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical; "Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory, the "Edinburgh Review" Whig, and the "Westminster Review" Liberal. The "North British Review" owes its establishment to the last greate-celesiastical movement in Scotiand, and is not ultra in its views on any one of the grand departments of human knowledge. It was originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, is conducted by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, is conducted by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, is conducted by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, is conducted by this son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order. The "Westminster," though reprinted under that title only, is published in England under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster," it being in fact a union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted under separate titles. It has therefore, the advantage, by this combination, of uniting in one work the best features of both, as heretofore issued.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac simile of the Edinburgh edition.

The Reviews 43,00 per annum.

For any two, For any three, For all four of the Reviews, For any three, do 7 00
For all four of the Reviews, 8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine, 3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9 00
For Blackwood and four Reviews, 10 00

For Blackwood and four Reviews, 10 to
For Blackwood and four Reviews, 10 to
Fayments to be made in all cases in advance.

**Remittances and communications should be always
addressed, post paid or franked, to the Publishers,
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
79 Fulton street, New York.
Entrance 54 Gold s

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

WASHINGTON:

MONDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 15.

The "Codfish Aristocracy."

ners and fashions of the aristocracy of England, than any other of those who separated from the mother-country, and that of all the sons of New not being in the happy condition of being born England there are none more hungry or more a citizen of this glorious land, you will not feel thirsting for the good will and approbation of offended when I say that, let my poor country this aristocracy than Daniel Webster. Who does not know that after the fashion of the Earl of this and the Duke of that, he rusticates in the country? Who does not know, that like the nobility of England, he has his toadies who sneeze when he takes snuff? Who does not know, that for want of other legitimate titles, member that it is his duty to imitate the examthese parasites have profanely called him the ple of the noble Hungarian. He loves his own godlike. And yet if what we hear be true, this same Daniel Webster, without authority or law, love our own country better than we love his; sent a certain Edward Riddle as the American Commissioner to the World's Fair. Now it is pretty well understood that Daniel does not give omething for nothing, and we have therefore inquired who and what was Mr. Riddle, and what lid he give for his appointment as Commissioner; and we are told, in reply, that Mr. Riddle kept kind of Tattersalls, in Boston-a place where, as auctioneer, he sold wind-broken horses and second-hand carriages; and that he obtained his appointment by bringing to Washington a codfish for one of Mr. Webster's dinners. . How he performed his service as Commissioner, and how he intends to turn his "codfish" to further account, appears in the following, which we copy from the New York Herald:

CRYSTAL PALACE IN MADISON SQUARE.-Mr. Edward Riddle and a number of persons asso-ciated with him have made application to the Common Council for the privilege of erecting a Crystal Palace in Madison square, in this city, and having a World's Fair here, under the in pression, we suppose, that it would be a very profitable speculation. This is a subject on which there should be a great deal of reflection, particularly as respects the character and capacity of Mr. Riddle for the work he proposes. We should not suppose that Mr. Riddle, or any of the American commissioners at the World's Fair in London, ough to be entrusted with any such privilege. Their course in England was anything but what it ought to have been. They commenced by quarreling among themselves, and ended by making the American portion of the exhibition the laughing-stock of all Europe They tolerated the exhibition of a number of most ridiculous and miserable things, which were sent there for the mere purpose of getting a stray puff. But for the intervention of outiders, who held no official position, but who were induced to take a part in the matter for the sake of our national reputation, the United States would have made a much poorer show than even it did. As an instance of the manner in which Mr. Riddle and his associates managed this business, we might mention that they exhibited, as specimens of the American newspaper press, some small dirty sheets, pub-lished in this city and in other places, that never had, never could, and never will, have any character or standing in the places where they are issued and best known. This alone, to say nothing of a thousand other things, shows they were unfit to perform their duties. But there is good reason for believing that the speculation would not be successful. The results of the exhibition gave universal dissatisfaction. No one was pleased with them; and or and growling not, at present, at all events, send their goods to any similar exhibition in New York. It will e several years before the dissatisfaction now

o prevalent will be appeased.

We have no doubt that this is a speculation got up by some hangers-on of the present cor-rupt Common Council, and that it is nothing more than an attempt to make another, and s last, big grab at the contents of the Treasury, before going out of power. It is to be hoped it will not be allowed to succeed.

MILITARY DRILL IN THE HIGH SCHOOL .- We are glad to see the action of the commissioners on this subject. We have heretofore openly advocated the adoption of the drill among the youths of our schools, not only as a healthy and manly exercise, calculated to impart graceful carriage and physical strength to the embryo man, but, from its mental and moral influence, aiding essentially to bring about a more cheerful and perfect discipline in the schools. Balt. Argus.

The Quakers, or Friends, in Baltimore, and ome others who think with them, will now, perhaps, withdraw their children from this We have always looked forward with a hope that some means might be devised of reconciling our fellow-citizens of the Roman Catholic church to our public schools, without closing the Bible to others, and thus effecting the great purpose of liberalizing the minds of the children of the professors of all creeds, by inducing their association with each other; and we cannot now contemplate with other feelings than those of regret the introduction of a new subject of discord. The Quakers, in opposing the military drill, and the Roman Catholics, in opposing the use of the sacred Scriptures as a book of general reading and interpretation, may both be quite as absurd as others think them; but that is none of our business. The questions simply are, whether they have not equal rights with others, and whether their having isolated schools for youth will not tend to perpetuate exclusive, parrow and selfish views among all parties? The genius of republicanism calls for the liberal sentiments that the familiar commingling of the people of all sects alone can create and foster; and where else than in the schools for our youth can this work be so well begun? Wise and good men are yearning for the discovery of some plan to obviate these strifes. Let not some plan to obviate these strifes. Let not evening for religious worship, and requested new elements be introduced to retard the great the gentlemen, when they had finished their and desired work.

A State Colonization Society has been formed colored people to emigrate to Liberia.

The True Issue. Kossuth, in his late speech to the Baltimore delegation, said:

"Let me, while acknowledging the kindness and hospitality of the people of the United States, say that I came not here to seek an asylum, nor to look for a happy home. Per-It is well known that the federal State of mit me to state—it is not a compliment, for I Massachusetts is more disposed to ape the mannever make compliments, it is a truth—that I would consider to be born a citizen of the United States the greatest honor and the proudest lot that a man can boast to be his own. But I, be doomed to suffering and degradation even greater than she has ever endured or now endures, I still love my country more than yours (Striking his breast forcibly with his hand, midst the applause of the audience.")

COMMENT.-We entreat every American citizen, whether native born or naturalized, to recountry better than he loves ours. So we should and while we respect him for his patriotism and devotion to Hungary, we should not become the dupes of British diplomacy so far as to fight her battles with Russia.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN THE M. E. CHURCH The Philadelphia Inquirer says that on Wednesday evening last the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church convened at the Union church in Fourth street below Arch, in that city, agreeably to previous notice, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proper measures necessary to secure a delegation of Laymen in the Conferences. Alex. Cummings, esq., chairman of a committee appointed some time since, at a meeting held in Trinity church, reported a number of resolutions, which were all adopted by the meeting after considerable discussion.

THE RECEPTION .- We may learn a proper esson from our Philadelphia friends respecting the manner in which Kossuth should be received. He has grown tired of public demonstrations the Ledger remarks, and been obliged, for the protection of his health, to shut out any more nvitations to feastings and frolickings. He looks for something more practical than empty ompliments at the dinner table, however peronally flattering they may be. It was intended o give him a banquet in that city on his arrival, but better counsels now advise that a public dinner be abandoned, and that the money which it would cost be appropriated to the object which Kossuth came to promote—the independence of

THE PUBLIC PRINTING .- We concur with the New York Herald. Congress should organize a printing bureau, and do their own printing, not nly because the printing would be done better and more expeditiously, but because the public printing is now used as a corruption fund to reward and pension a subservient partisan press. We invoke the attention of Congress to this subject, and would urge it as one of the most important reformations within the power of Congress to make.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.—The New York Herald of Friday last gives a statement of its circulation, from which we learn that the weekly issue is: Of the daily, 40,500; Sunday, 31,680; weekly, 14,940; aggregate, 87,180.

FIRES IN BALTIMORE, -On Saturday ni been the order of the day. Foreigners would bed took fire in the house of Mr. John Eichel berger, when Mr. H. Ryan, a member of the Liberty Fire Company, rushed into the room, and, at great peril, rescued a brace of chil dren, who, though severely burnt, are not considered dangerous. Mr. R., in his humane exertions, had his hands and face very severely burnt. The children would inevitably have been beyond help, had they remained in the room a 'ew moments longer. The fire was put out without communicating to the other rooms of the dwelling.

> Three houses belonging to John Morrill were ournt at 3 o'clock yesterday morning; and at 5 o'clock the lumber-yard of Hiss & Austin, and the church of the "German Evangelical Association," were destroyed. The origin of the fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary

MYSTERY OF THE AMERICAN LAKES .- Lake Erie, says the Dublin Magazine, is only sixty or seventy feet deep; but the bottom of Lake Ontario, which is 452 feet deep, is 230 feet below the level of the ocean, or as low as most parts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and the bottoms of Lake Huron, Michigan, and Superior, although their surface is so much higher, are all, from their vast depth, on a level with the bottom of Lake Outario.

Now, as the discharge through the river De roit, after allowing for the full probable portion carried off by evaporation, does not appear by any means equal to the quantity of water the three upper great lakes receive, it has been conjectured that a subterranean river may run rom Lake Superior to Huron, and from Huron to Lake Ontario. This conjecture is by no means improbable, and will account for the singular fact that salmon and herring are caught in all the lakes communicating with St. Lawrence, but in no others.

As the Falls of Niagara must have always existed, it would puzzle the naturalist to say how these fish got into the upper lakes without some such subterranean river; moreover, any periodical obstruction of the river would furnish a not improbable solution of the mysterious flux and reflux of the lakes.—Detroit Daily Ad.

A missionary preacher in California thus describes his experience:
"At Columbia the most eligible room

could obtain for the evening was a restaurant. When we arrived at this place the tables were occupied by monte dealers. The keeper of the house, with great politeness to me, notified them that the house was to be opened that games, to give place to the preaching. The proprietor kindly arranged the benches for us. With the bar behind me, my Bible on a monte in Alabama, for the purpote of aiding free table, and a mixed audience before me, I proclaimed the offers of the Gospel.'

COPENHAGEN.

A more stately city than Copenhagen can scarcely be imagined. The streets, wide and long, filled with spacious and lofty houses of unspotted whiteness, and built with great regularity, remind one somewhat of Bath, but that the ground is level—many of them all but equal in breath to the Irishman's test of street with the problem of the problem. But architecture - Sackville-street, Dublin. large squares break up their continuous lines, and the eye rests on fine statues, noble palaces, and splendid buildings devoted to the arts, to amusement, to justice, or to the purposes of religion, in every quarter of the city. Copenhagen is but a creation of the last century, and, after a little time spent there, a large portion of it gives the idea that it was built all of a sudden, by some Danish Grissell and Peto, according to contract. Surrounded by a deep foss, by ramparts and intrenchments, defended by formidable forts and batteries, filled with the balls of kings, with churches, museums, and eastles, it combines the appearance of a new cut made by the royal commissioners through some old London rookery with the air of an old feudal town. The moat prohibits any considerable extension. Seen under a bright cold sky, the blanched fronts of the houses, the white walls of the public edifices, the regularity of the streets, conveyed an im-pression of cleanliness, which could only be destroyed when one happened to look down at his feet, or ceased to keep guard over his nose. The paving is of the style which may be called Titanic, and was never intended for any foot garb less defensive than a sabot or a caliga. The drainage is superficial—that is, all the liquid refuse of the city runs, or rather walks very leisurely along grooves in the pavement aforesaid, which are covered over by boards in various stages of decomposition. In summer, the city must be worse than Berlin (which, by the by, it very much resembles in many respects.) In spring time, after rain, my own experience tells me, it suggests forcible reminis-

cences of the antique odors of Fleet Ditch. One thing which soon strikes the stranger is the apparent want of shops. But they are to be found by those who want them. Nearly every trader carries on his business very mod-estly in his front parlor, and makes a moderate display of his stock in the ordinary window, so that the illusory and enchanting department of trade is quite gone. A Danish gentleman can walk out with his wife without the least fear that he will fall a victim to "a stupendous sacrifice," or be immolated on the altar of "an mperative necessity to clear out in a week." Moving through these streets is a quiet, soberly-attired population. Bigger than most foreigners, and with great roundness of muscle

and size of bone, your Dane wants the dapper air of the Frenchman, or the solemnity of the Spaniard, while he is not so bearded or so dirty as the German. But then he smokes prodigiously, dresses moderately in the English style, addicted to jewelry in excess, and has a habit of plodding along straight in the middle of the road, with his head down, which must be a natter of considerable annoyance to the native abman. He is, however, amazingly polite. He not only takes off his hat to every one he knows, but gives any lady acquaintance the trouble of recognising him by bowing to her before she has made up her mind whether the individual is known or not. Another of his peculiarities is, that he always has a dog; I should say, more correctly, there is always a dog following him, for I have seen an animal, which seemed to be bound by the closest ties to a particular gentleman, placidly leave him at the corner of a street, and set off on an independent walk by itself. These dogs are, in fact, a feature of the place by themselves. In alled by th nine scavengers of Cario or Constantinople, and in mongrelness and ugliness by no place -not even in Tuum before the pon the worldtato rot. They get up little extemporary hunts through the squares, the trail being gene-rally the remnant of an old rat, carried away by the foremost, and dash between your legs from unexpected apertures in walls and houses, so as to cause very unpleasant consequences to the nervous or feeble sojourner. On seeking for an explanation of their great abundance, was informed that they were kept to kill rats But this is a mere delusion. These dogs are far too wise to lose their health by keeping late hours in pursuit of vermin. No; they retire as oon as darkness sets in, and with darkness out come the rats in the most perfect security. Such rats! they are as big as kittens, and their squeaking under the wooden planks of the cutters as you walk home is perfectly amazing. The celebrated dog Billy would have died in a week of violent exercise in any one street in Copenhagen, giving him his usual allowance of murder. I must say that, in the matters of paving, dogs, rats, sewers, water, and lights, Copenhagen is rather behind the rest of the world. As to the lights, they are sparely placed, and as yet gas is not used. With a laudable economy, the oil-wicks are extinguished when the moon shipes and the result is that sometimes an envious cloud leaves the whole city in Cimmerian darkness for the rest of the night, in consequence of five minutes' noonshine in the early part, as, once put out,

they are not again relumed. In the crowd you meet many pale, sorrowtricken women in mourning; and now and then a poor soldier limps before you, with re-cent bandages on his stump, or hobbles along limpingly, with perhaps a sabre-cut across th face, or an empty coat-sleeve dangling from his shoulder; and then you remember all the horrors the late war must have caused Denmark, when, out of her small population, 90,000 men were under arms in the field. It can scarcely atone for this sight to meet dashing hussars, with their red coats and sheepskin calpacks; heavy dragoons in light-blue and dark-green; ingers in smart frocks of olive green, decorated with stars and ribands, and swaggering along in all the pride of having smelt powder and done their duty. They are numerous enough indeed, every third man is a soldier; but one of these sad widows or orphans is an antidote to the glories of these fine heroes scarcely less powerful than that of the spectacle of their mutilated and mangled comrades. This war has roused the national spirit of Denmark; it has caused her to make a powerful effort to shake off all connection with Germany, or dependence on her Germanic subjects, but it has cost her £5,000,000 of money, and it has left many a home desolate forever.—London Times.